NEW WIDE-GAUGE ROUTE from NEW-YORK to ROCHESTER.—The ROCHESTER are SENESFE VALLEY RAILAGAD is now open and, in one most of the Buffalo, Cort. ing and New-York, and New-York and Eric Railroads, forms a direct route true. New-York to Rochester.

NEW-YORK and HARLEM RAILROAD FW-YORK and HARLEM KARLING TRAINS at FARE to ALBANY, 41 50 - EXPRESS TRAINS at EDUCED FAFF, without charge of cars or bagsee, will be led to the control of the control of

NEW-YORK and NEW-ItaVEN RALLROAD.

NEW-YORK and NEW-ItaVEN RALLROAD.

STIMMER B ARRANGEMENT, commencing May 5, 1956.

Passanger Stations , Gorner Broadway and Canal et.
in New-York. . J. Corner 20th et and 4th av.

Tanns Leare New-York. - For New-ItaVest: 7, 8 a. m.,
(Ex); 12:50, 3:15 4 (Ex) 4:30 c. m. Wor Bridgeport: 7, 8 a. m.,
(Ex); 12:20, 5:15 4 (Ex) 4:30 p. m. For Millord, StratBord, Fairtield Southfort and Westport: 7, a. m.; 12:30, 3:16

4:30 p. m. For Darlen and Greenwich: 7, 9 a. m.; 12:30, 3:16

5:15, 6:15 p. m. For Darlen and Greenwich: 7, 9 a. m.; 12:30, 3:16

5:15, 6:15 p. m. For Stanfort: 7, 1 (Ex.) 9 a. m.; 12:30, 3:16

6:15, 6:30, 5:15, 6:16 p. m. For Port Ginester and Intermediate Statemer: 7, 9 a. m.; 12:30, 5:15, 4:30, 5:15

IAMES H HOYT, Superintendent

19, 1856 Trains will tence Chambers at Station as follower Express. 6 a m and 5 p. m; Mail, 9 a m; Through Way Train, 12 m; Ecustrait, 7 p m For Punghkeepsie, 2 a. m, and 1 p. m. For Sing sing 10:30 a. m. and 9:45 p. m.

This train leaves avery Friday exenting at 11 p. m. For Hudson 3:30 p. m. For Feckskill 4 and 5:50 p. m. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peckskill Trai a stop at Way Stations and 4:55 p. m. Expressives taken at Chambers Cana, Christopher and 3:5-aa.

Trains for New-ork Leave Troy at 4:55, 5:16 and 6:55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m. and East Albany at 5:8:15 and 1::15 a. m., and 40, m.

NEW-YORK and ERRE RAILROAD.—On the deep control of the control of

EMIGRANT, at 6 p. m., for Unitars and Data Commendate Stations.

The above Trains run dally, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains connect at Simirs with the Elmira, Camandaisus and Ningara Falls Railroad, for Ningara Falls, at Binghanton with the Syroruse and Binghanton Railroad, for Byracuse; at Corming with the Saffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rothester; at Groat Berd with Delaware, Lockswanns and Western Railroad, for Scruston; at Suffalo and Danirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnat, Tokslo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCallum, General Superintendant,

NEW-JENSEY RAILROAD—For PHILA-DEIPRIA and the SOUTH and WEST, viz JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Lines: Leave New york Sanc II a. v. and 4 and 6 p. m., fare 63; 12 m. 62; stopping at all was-seation a Through Telekta-sold for Cincinnati (417 and 618 %) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington in 8 s. m. old 8 p. m.

DAILY THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN PHILA-DELPHIA and PITTSBURGH—The MORNING MAIL TRAIN towes PHiladelphia for Petteburgh at 74 a.m., and leaves Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 7 a.m. The FASC LINE leaves Philadelphia for Pattsburgh at 12:30 p.m., and Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 230 p.m. THE NIGHT EXPRESS CRAIN leaves Philadelphia to 250 p.m. THE NIGHT EXPRESS CRAIN leaves Philadelphia to 250 p.m.

leaves Philadelphis for Pittsburgh at 11 p. m., and Pittsburgh for Philadelphis at \$250 p. m.

The shore lines connect at Pittsburgh with the railreads to and from St. Louis, Mo.; Alton, Gelena and Chicago, Ilinous, Frankfort Learingtor, and Louisville, Ky, Tarre Haute, Madison, La Fayotte, and Indianapolis, Ind.; Chicamati, Dayton, Depringfield, Bellefontaine, Saucusay, Totedo, Gieveland Columbus, Zanceville, Massilov, and Wooster, Ohlo; also with the steam packet boats from and to New Orleans. St. Louis, Louis ville and Omeionati.

stean packet boats from and to New-Orleans, N. Louis, Louis,
Wile and Unicionati.
For further particulars see handbills in the hotels of this city,
Passengers w Il find this the shortest, most expeditious and comfertable route between the East and West.
Through the Meta can be has at either of the above-mentioned
places in the West, or of New Jersey Railroad Co., foot of
Courtlandt-st, New York.

J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent Pennsylvania Rancoad Co.;
No. 2 Aster House Breadway, New York
THOMAS MOORE, Agent, cor. 11th and Ma ket-ers
New-York Isp. 1220

Philadelphia

DEANSYLVANIA HAILIKUAD.—The GREAT
CENTRAL ROUTE, connection the Augustic often with

CENTRAL RUITE, connecting the Anante cities with Western, North-western and South-western States, by a con thurson Ballway direct. The Road also connects at Pittaburgh with daily line of Steamers to all gorts in the Western Rivers and at Cleveland and Sanduaky with steamers to all ports on the North-western Lakes; making the most direct, cheapest and roflable coute by which WREIGHT are be forwarded to make the other ways to the western them, the Street Western WREIGHT are be forwarded to make the Street Western W

SARATOGA and LEBANON SPRINGS.—
BUTTON RIVER RALLED AD—Two Guily Express Lines

for peasare travel.

Passer gers leave Chambers at Station for
SarRATOGA and Lord anon SPRINGS, DIRECT,
At 6a. m. Arrice at Saratoga at 12:45 p. m., Levanon Spri

At 15 m. Arrive at Saratoga et 7:75 p. m., and at Lebenou at 17 m. Arrive at Saratoga et 7:75 p. m., and at Lebenou Springs at 7:30 p. m.

Tickers sold at d Baggage checked through.

Tickers sold at d Baggage checked through.

The same Trains connect at PEEKSKILL for LAKE MAHOPAC, at OARNILL for CAT-KILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, at A! BANY 4: NIAGARA FALLS and the LAKES, and at
TROY for LAKE GEORGE and CANADA.

A. F. SMICH, Superlutandent,

Legal Nonces

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, autro is hereby given to all persons heving cloims again the sensor of DANILL BEREN, into exit the City of New-York, decessed, to present the estate, with voochers thereof, to the sebeciper at the office of Martin & Smiths, No. 56 Wallst, in the City of New-York, on or betwee the twelfth day of December next—Date. New-York, the sixth day of June 1856,

EMLKSON RHODES,

jello lewsmTu

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice to hereby given to all persons having claims against MaaKS Z JACOBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with wonchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store No. 124 Word effect, in the City of New York, on or before the twelth day of December text — Inter-New York, the stath day of June, 1856.

Jel7 lawsin Tu.* LLIAS Z JACOBS, Administrator of Jel7 lawsin Tu.*

CI PREME COURT—City and County of New SI PREME COURT—City and County of New-Josh—Marsaret Mye, against Amaso A Goold, Samuel Lewis and Alle his wide, Patrick Middat and Doniel Reley a do here—To SaMU-L LEWIS and a NN his Wile, Patrick M M FFATT and DAN'EL FOLKY: You are bereive filled more as a require to answer the comelaint on this action, which is fill of in the office of the life has the city, and to serve a copy of your extwer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 70 Nassalest, in the said city, and to serve a copy of your extwer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 70 Nassalest, in the said city, within twenty day of such service of the summons in you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fall to at sever the said complaint within the time altoresaid, the statuted in this action will apoly to the Court for the relief demaided 1: the companit. The said court hat we said in the said County City's Office on the 5th eye f Jane, 18.6—Dired Jano 5, 1850.

D 22 law6—Tu. J. O BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT-City and County of New-SUPREME COURT—City and County of New. York.—Margarett and Nelliston, widow, and administrator of the goods, chattels and effects of John Marileton, junior deceased against GEORGE Mallon, Park Fic & Meel Roy, Chartes Lent at Margaret his wife, Levi Ba des. Heavy H. Dillott, James C. Holder, James Chartes The nas Graduer. The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver, &c., Wolf Felsenheld, and Luther Wright, Printed of, he — To the abstractioned Defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summersed and requires to asswer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Girts of the City and County of New York, at the City Half in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint in the city of New York, within the mixture. Exchange in the City of New York within teenity days after the service of this sum now a nyou, reclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time afores id the print in the this action will apply to the Count for the relief deum ded in the complaint.—Dated New-York March 15, 1556, jest landwith.

Medical.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS. The exercising terment of COTHACHE DROPS.—
cly releved by this delightuit remedy, without tear of injuring
the sum sor teeth. Extremt derivate say they use it daily in
their gractice, and that it has embled them to preserve many
valuable teeth that must otherwise have been drawn. Try it
votiself and recommend it to others. Prepared and sold by A.
B. & D. SANDS, Druggitte, No. 160 Fulton at., New York.
Price 25 cents per vial.

FOR DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, GRIPING PAIN in the BOWELS SUMMER COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN -A SURE CURE. UNIMPHREY'S BALM OF ZANTHOREA,

EAST INDIAN REMEDY.

We are authorized in all cases to return the money if im rediste relief and a retmacent cure is not produced.

F. C. WE'LS & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st.

JUSTICE to the EMPIRE SPRING, SARA-TOGA
O SOUTHERN DEINKERS OF SARATOGA WATER.
The steedy increase of popularity of the Empire Water during the last few years, the
CELTIFICATES OF PHYSICIANS

which prove it superior to congress

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW-JERSEY NEGRO. THE KIDNAPPED AND RANSOMED: BEING THE PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF PETER STILL AND HIS WIFE VIA, AFTER FORTY YEARS OF SLAVERY BY M's KATER F. R. PICKARD. 12mo. pp. 469. Syracuse: William f. Handiton. New York and Auburn: Miller, Orton & Mul-

Peter Still, the subject of this parative, is the

persevering, modest, neat-looking black man who for three or four years past has made himself known to innumerable persons in the Northern States, as an applicant for aid to enable him to purchase the freedom of his wife and children. His bistory is one of remarkable in erest. Toough k drapped in early childhood, and more than forty years a slave in Kentucky and Alabama, his career is not without the elements of heroism. He was about six years old when, with a brother a year or two older than himself, he was stolen from his mother's cottage in New Jersey, and sold as a slace in Lexington, Kentucky. His master was a mason by trace, and proprietor of a large brick-yard. The two boys were sent into the brick-yard as tenders to the workmen, and continued in this employment for some seven years, when they were sold to another brickmaker in Lexington. Peter soen became a favorise with his new master, but d d not, on that acc unt, escape the usual hardships of servile life. His owner, a native Virginian, was a short, stont, grayheaded Revolutionary soldier, with a decided inclination for strong drink. and an inveterate habit of profune swearing He was severe to his slaves on principle, believing that no hing was so favorable to their growth in grace as frequent floggings. An incident that occurred seen af er his purchase of the two boys Illustrates

his energetic mode of government: He had come home from town, as usual, much intox icate of nice ordered Peter to scatter a couple of bund'es of osts on the ground, for his horse. The boy obeyed, but strewed them over raber more space than was necessary. In a few minutes his master appeared.

"Ded you feed Ned his oats?"

'I'll see if you have done it right." And muttering

"What the d-d did you throw them all about for?"

"What the d-d did you throw them all about for?"

"Why mass'r, you told me to scatter 'om."

Quick the old man's came descended on the offender's head. "I clid'nt tell you to scatter them all over the yard. Follow me to the house. I'll give you a lesson."

Peter walked slowly behind him to the door.

Peter walked slowly behind him to the door.

"Now take off your shirt, you rascal, and cross your hards."

The boy obeyed; and his master, after tying his hards together, drew them down over his kness, where he confined them by means of a stick thrust puter his kness. He then beat him with a cownide, that on our seeds and those or the other till his drunken first on one side, and then on the other, till his drunken rage was appeased. "There, you black cuss," cried be, when he had firished, "I mean to make a good rigger of you, and there's no way to do it, only by showing you who's master."

The death of this philosopher causes the dispersiop of his family, and Peter is transferred to a plantation in Alabama. He left Lexington with them away. He succeeded in reaching the State hew regrets-it had never seemed to him like of Indiana with his prize, when they were caphou cound he was still haunted by the memory of tured by s'are-hunters who had followed their

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogato of the County of New-York, Novice is hereby given to a lever and the Federal of LoU(S), a lever a having claims against the Federal of LoU(S), a leven stolep, and a sense of injustive rankled in his provent having claims against the Federal of LoU(S), a leven stolep, and a sense of injustive rankled in his provent the same with youthers thereof to the Subscriber, at the federal of J. & E. De Witt, Na. 38 Nassaus, to the fed by of New-York, up to the Subscriber, at the condense with the freedom of the same with youthers the same with same warrance. The condense of the same with the same with the same with a same with the same with a same with a same world opened upon the beart. In Alabams, a new world opened upon the beart with a test to the youthers the same to the same with youthers the same with the same with your parts. In Alabams, a new world opened upon the beart with a test to you he would be and a sense of injustive rankled in his beart with the grade of Jack the same with the will share with the same world opened upon the young galax. In Alabams, a new world opened upon the young galax of Jack the same of the will same with the provided and heart world of Jack the same will be foreigned and the parts of the same will be foreigned and the parts of the same will be foreigned and the parts of the same will be foreigned and the parts of the same will be foreigned and the parts of the same will be forei he was unfit for liberty. The curse of Slavery had embittered his heart. He reselved to recover his birthright, and from that hour, never fallered in his poble purpose. About this time, he was married to Vins, an excellent young negress on a neighboring plantation, and this tie became a new motive for the attainment of freedom.

The death of his master, at length, occasioned a change in Peter's situation, and gave him a more intimate acquaintance with the realities of Slavery. On the first of January, 1841, he was transferred to the plantation of Mr. McKiernan, and after various changes of service, through all which he cherebed an unappeasable desire to regain his freedem, be encoeeded in biring his own time, and saved a considerable sum from his earnings. "On the first day of Janua y, 1847, Peter commenced his labors under the protection of Mr. Friedman. According to their private contract, he was to board and clothe himself; and then, whatever he earned above his bire should be his own He waited on the table at a hotel, as during the previous year, to pay his board; and his clothing cost him very little, as the Friedman brothers gave bim all their cast-off clothes, as well as occasionally the material for a new garment from the store. Beside these, he frequently received presents of balf worn clothing from other young men whom he was always glad to serve; or from married ladies, of discarded articles from the wardrobe of their husbands. These clothes, however, he never wore, but sold them to slaves from the sucroun ling plantations, receiving in payment eggs, chickens, or any little products of their patches, which they brought into town for sale. These articles he conveyed to the ho el, where they were stways in demand, and so were speedily converted into money. He always appeared in the same actire-blue roundsbout and trowsers, with strong shoes; and a n ore respectable looking servant could not be seen in all the town."

In two years from this time he had accumulated a sufficient amount to purchase his freedom, and after a series of diplomatic operations in order to prevent the frustration of his plans he took p m. session of his free papers and made his way to Priladelphia. Here he descovered his relatives, found his old mother yet alive, and after astonishing the family circle by the recital of his experies ce, returned to Alabama with the hope of making arrangements for the emancipation of his wife and

children.

As he rode along the lonely road, his thoughts were busy. Only six weeks had passed since last he saw his dear ones, but even in that short time what a weakh of experience had be gained! He had seen—list as well were claves. But how should be get them? He knew not what course wends be the best but he knew how to trust in that Good Father, who had thus far prapered him in all his ways. He resolved to work hard, and earn all be could, for what ever plan he might adopt, money would never fail to be of nase.

But perhaps even how, and his thoughts grew and, some one of that little number had gone down to the gra e. The sickly season was at its night, and D-ath, within the last few weeks, had entered many a lowly cabin, and many a lefty hall.

He hastened on, yet it was quite dark before he reached the plantation. He halted at the door of Vina's cabin, and glanced anxionally at the group within They were all there. Vina was proparing to cook the supper, and the boys were busied in making a fire for her. That & God! they all lived!

supper, and the boys were busied in making a fire for her. Thack God! they all lived!

His approach was not long upperceived. "Yes, it is father!" burst at once from the lips of the two sous, and after the first joylul how'dy', they took his horse and he it assets.

and after the first joylut how'dy', they took his horse and led it away.

"O Vina." whispered Poter, as he still held her by both her hands, "I've four d all my people. I've seen my mother! Vina, my mother's a livin', and I've got five brothers and three sisters!"

Soon the boys came in, and then the history of the journey, with its glad results, was narrated to them all. How they marveled as he described to them the great cities through which he had passed, and all the new strange eights his eyes had seen! But still greater was their wonder at the story of their far-off kindred, to whom their father had come as from the dead. was their wonder at the story of their far-off kindred, to when their father had come as from the dead. And then to think that father's people were all free! Ah! how the faint hopes they had cherished of joining their father, at some future day, in the happy home he would provide for them, away off where all were free—how these hopes grew and strongthened in their hearts till they could scarcely refrain from shorting them aloud! Yet they were allent. All these hopes twisons of the coming joy they shut closely in from the curious eyes of their outside companious—in their mother a cabin only, and even there with caution might they give atterance to their joyful hopes.

Peter's return caused much excitement among the

Peter's return caused much excitement among the Peter's return caused much excitement among the that he had been to Cincinnati and they were all eager to learn what he saw there; and how the people ired in a Free State. The metress also questioned him concerning his new manner of life upon a steamboat— how he enjoyed it, etc. He replied, that he liked the business very well; and that his master was very kind to him.

to him.
"Mass'r Isaac says he'll buy my family, if I do well,"
added he, "do you reckon old Mass'r would sell 'ean,

Ma'am?

"I don't know," replied the lady, "he thinks a great
deal of them all, and I reckon be would ask a high
price for them. I don't believe less than three thousand
collars would truy them all, if, indeed, he would consent

collars would try themall, if, indeed, he wente consent to let them go at all.'

To his wire at debildren Peter revealed all his plans for their recomption. He would work, he said, is Incombon until he had carned enough to bear his expenses back to Phincelphia. He dared not stay in Alabama longer than was necessary, for few comething might occur which would compet him to reveal his cherishes recret. While there his liberty was all the time marke.

time unsafe.

On his return to the North he intended to set dili-gently to work to earn money to buy his family; and he heped his prothers would be able to advance a part the hoped his prothers would be able to advance a part of the price. This could soon be retunded to been when they were all five and able to work together. He mentioned to them, also, the suggestion which some of his friends had made with regard to sending a man to assist them to escape. "My neople told ma," said be, "that folks are runnin' away constant and gwine to Capada, a place away to the North, where they never let the masters go to hunt them." But still there were so many chances for them to be taken and carried back before they could reach that dissant haven, that he decidedly preferred to purchase them to be taken and carried back before they could reach that dissant haven, that he decidedly preferred to purchase them Yet, "is they co send for you," said be, "you must be ready—and do the best you can." They were all willing to do whatever he thought best. The bright hop of feedom with their father illumined all the paths which Fanoy painted in the future.

An unsuccessful attempt was afterward made to

An unsuccessful attempt was afterward made to rescue the family. Although Peter did not fail to remonstrate against the enterprise, his friends in Philadelphia were its earnest advocates, believing that it was neither expedient ner right to offnepey for their ratsom. A man named Seth Conchin volunteered to go to Albama and bring

trail. The family were remanded to slavery au Conchin was drowned in the Onio River.

From time to time, Peter was determined to purchase their freedom. Their owner demanded five thousand dollars for their release. The price was so enormous as to discourage all who were interested in the project but Peter himself. But his courage did not falter. He could not live in freedom, surrounded by his friends, and supplied with every comfort, and yet make no effort to rederm those be loved for better than life, or even liberty from the cruel bordage which they endured But for a time he hesitated as to the means that would be safest and most speedy in effecting his purp se. Give it up, he would not-that was set-

On the 6th of November, 1852, he started on nis travels, and bearing the nighest testimonals from well-known citizens who had learned to appreciate his character, he met with a kindly reception from the friends of the slave and in less than six months had obtained nearly one thousand dollars. Before the close of the year 1854, the sum war completed. and arrangements were at once made to carry into effect the purpose for which it had been contributed The reunion of the family took place in Cincinnati.

It was the morning of the Sabbath-the last day was to the wharf. He had been in Cincinnati for a week, waiting to greet his loved ones—how long the hours had seemed white his heart trembled between hope and fear. One hour he felt sure that he should roon clasp in his fond arms the precious forms of wife and children—the next, a hundred fears accee that all and children—the pext, a hundred fears acose that all his hopes, even now, were doomed to disappointment. He had not heard from them since from the papers he had learned of their return to Slavery, perhaps—On! how the thought now shook the fabric of his hopes—perhaps to torture and to death. Four Summers had parsed since then—four seasons where fearful sukness is wont to make its annual visits to the dark, unhealthy quarters of the slave.

But on this hely Sabbath morning, these fears no longer vexed him; for but a few hours had passed since the telegraph had brought him tidings of the safe approach of those for whom he waited. He stepped on board the "Northerner," and the first man be met was the agent of Mr. Hallovell. A moment more, and wife and daughter—both were clasped to his true heart, while on each side his manly sons, with grateful reverence, gazed upon their

sons, with grateful reverence, gazed upon their

father's face.

In that embrace no toil or serrow was remembered; their swelling hearts had only room for love and gratitude, and praise to Him who had not betrayed their At the home of Levi Coffin the ransomed family

wer. w. lcome; and as that good man himself received them there, his kind heart thrilled with a deheious joy, in which the angels sympathized.

During the wanderings of Peter, while collecting noney for the ransom of his family, the question was ofen asked, What will they do when they are free! The first few days were spent in resting from the journey, and preparing for the meeting with the new friends and relatives that were waitirg to greet them. They soon proceeded to the abade of Peter's aged mother in New-Jersey. " W. med not picture the glad meeting of the venerable weman with the wife and children of her long lost son. The sight of their bapp, faces filled her heart with holy gratitude; f r in each form so lately released from Slavery's hated chains, she saw a livmy witness of her Great Father's love. Year after year her heart bad sorrewed for her sons; and no s. like Israel to Joseph, she could say, "I had no thought to see thy tace, and lo, God hath showed me also thy seed.""

Early in February, the daughter went to re ide with her uncle William Still, in Philadelphia, for the purpose of attending school and receiving instruction in the practical duties of domestic life The rons have eligible attustions in Pennsylvania and Nex-Jersey. The father and mother found employment in Borlington, N J.

Every friend of human freedom will read this glowing parrative with deep interest, as an illustration of the strength of natural affection in the slave, and as presenting an example of persistent energy and rare devotion in the accomplishment of a poble purpose. The volume is full of incidents showing the condition of the slaves in the Sanny South, and shedding light on the high-toned and chivalr us character of the Southern planter. An interesting sketch of Seth Concklin by the Rev. Dr. Furness is given in the appendix. In the presgarded as a seasonable offering to the cause of Freedom, and may help many to a decision on the paramount question which now rules the day.

MEMORIAL OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF JOHN W. FRANCIS, JR. We perhaps invade the privacy of the domestic cirele in noticing this volume, which was not designed to attract public attention, but to preserve a portion of the numerous memorials that have been called forth by the early loss of a singularly gifted and beloved young man. Such a clear and beautiful concert, however, as that of the subject of this memoir cannot be confined within the sphere of domestic sorrow. Its influence belongs to the community, and its example most profit all to whom it is presented. Mr. Francis was the son of the venerable Nestor of the nedical profession in this city. From tenderest childbood he gave the premise of distinguished excellence. His riper years presented a rich furfillment of early hopes. Rarely has a youthful favorite passed away m on admiring eirele of devoted friends with such genuine naturity of character. His fine natural end wn-nts had received ample justice from a finished education, and an unusually happy combination of social influences. The manly aims and purposes of his life, together with his winning personal traits, are in pressively portrayed in this volume, which, in addition to an appreciative biographical sketch from the hand of an accomplished writer, contains a selection inm a variety of tributes that were offered to the memory of the departed by genius and friendship.

PROOF EDINGS OF THE FENNSYLVANIA YEARLY
MYPTING OF PROGRESSIVE ERIENDS, HELD AT
LONGWOOD, CHESTER COUNTY. 8vo., pp. 24
Officer Johnson.
The sim of the Progressive Friends is to cherish

the spirit of religious fraternity and cooperation, independent of theological creeds and sectaman differences. They believe that a common devotion to the principles of truth, justice and humanity, presents a higher ground for spiritual fellowship than can be found in lorms of wership and confessions of faith. Devoted to the premetion of practical goodness, rather than to the maintenance of speculative doctrines, they cherisl a deep interest in the various reforms of the day, and enreaver both in their collective and individual espacities, to establish the supremacy of the Right in all the relations of life. In this pamphlet, a copious and in-teresting exposition of their views is presented, to-gether with several "testimonies" on different practical trains, which had engaged the attention of the bidy. The reports on "Amusements," "Woman's Rights," "Slavery," and other subjects of current interest, embedy important views of ethics and society, and challenge free and carnest ducassion.

BELFN LINCOLN. A TALE. By CARRIE CAPRON. 12mc

The materials for this story are taken from the joys and sorrews of common life. It presents a natural pertraiture of character, under the influence of the varying h p-s and disappointments which form the staple of human experience. A ringe of remance is given to the parrative by the mystery which veils a portion of the heroire's life, but its general tore is marked by sin plinity and adaptation to universal sym pathies. The composition of the volume, in many instances, betraye the head of a young writer, but its

truthfurness of delinention and healthy vein of senti ment would compensate for a far greater want of facil in then is apparent in its pages.

The Phrenological Journal and Water Cure Joural f r July commence new volumes with the promire of devoting it creased resources to the promotion of physiological and hygienic reform. The volumes ow brought to a close have been edited not only with unwestled diligence and energy, but with great tact and knowledge of the popular wants. The morejectifie discursions has in a great measure been weided, and a variety of attractive and valuable acing on general subjects of interest has been preested in each successive number. Each

well entitled to preservation in a permanent form, and to a preminent place in the family library. (Fowler

It has been the intention of Profesor Parsons, since

NEW LAW-BOOKS.

THE FLEMENTS OF MERCANTILE LAW. By THE OFFILIUS PARSONS LL. U., Dane Professor of Law in Hervare University 2vo., pp. 617. Little, Brown & Co. Schibb Lewis & B. cod.

is acceptance of office in the Cambridge Law Seasol, prepare a series of text books on Commercial Law. maining a complete but popular digest of the prince ples of that branch of juris, rudence. In pursuance of this plan, the Professor has already published an elaborate work on the Law of Contract, which, we believe, has been universally welcomed as a valueble gift both to the legal profession, and to business men in general. The present volume is a commu-tion of the original design although somewhat modified in its character. It is intended to present a ful and accurate summary of commercial law, in a form sunable for casy ref-rence, and not of too large a size to accompany the lawyer on a circuit, but still con-taining an adequate statement of the decisions on the various questions which are likely to occur in ordipary practice The work is constructed on the same judicious plan as the Law of Contracts. The text gives a consecutive and lucid exposition of the princiunder obsenstion-furnishing a specimen of defaction treatment, which, with the classical style and apt ilestrations of the writer, is not without the attraction of good nariative writing. Exceptions, innitations, and irridental comments are in all cases torown into the Lores, which also present a careful selection of caching cases, so arranged as to furnish the practitorer with ample materials for the preparation of his brief The succession of topics is in a natural and convenient order. First come the parties to mercantile contracts; the doctrine of Assent and Agreement is then document; next follows the law of "Consulerstion;" and then the different kinds of contract usually made by men in trade are trusted in a series of chapters. The law of Stipping and of Insurance eor cludes the volume. Most of these topies, it is obviens, are of no less interest to members of the marcartile community than to lawyers; and it would be a great mistake to imagine that the volume is more especially suited to the legal library than to the edetion of books of reference for the counting room. Every man who is in the babit of making important contracts will find a valuable guide in the clear lucidation which it gives of most of the legal questiers that occur in the common routine of business and may often save himself much emburrassment and is convenience by faminarity with its pages. The in x we may observe, does not always afford a sufficient clue to the contents of the volume. Tous, an in portant section on the "Law of Place"-exhibiting the opition or several emitent authornes on a celicate point of law-is to be found pp. 34, 95, to which the index makes no reference under the appro-A SELECTION OF LEADING CASES OF CRIMINAL LAW WITH NOTES. By EDMIND HASTINGS SERVETT AND FRANKLIN FISHE WARD. Vol. 18vo., pp. 616. The Same.

The method of stating legal principles by a selection of important legal cases with elucidatory nates, has been used with great advantage in certain branches of the law The value of South's Leading Co-es and of the law The value of Subir's Learning Cases and of Hare and Wallace's Ameri as Leading Cases is generally acknowledged by the bar. Those works, however, are confined to cases of civil procedure, and the present volume attempts the first application of he plan to the criminal law. In p sparing the volume the authors have made use of the reports of several English cases, with which the profession in this sounry are not to nally tameliar, although a large propor-tion consists of trials before American courts, some of which have attained to small degree of celebrity. The great Boston co spiracy case, Commonwealth v. Eastman, is given at length, involving the desision of several interesting points. Commonwealth v Elizar The execution of the work evinces a competent knowledge of authorities, and considerable skill is the illustration of principles.

REPORTS OF DECISIONS IN CRIMINAL CASES, IN THE COURTS IF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. By AMASA J PARKER, LL.D. Vol II., 8vo pp. 710 Sacks, Gould & Co.

Analy the cases reported in this volume, we find hat of The People v Sprague, presenting a remark able instance of monomania exhibited in stealing a detecting the shoes of women; the Tourston nurder case in Tiogs County de ended on the ground of it onity; the case of Henri-tta Robinson, converted of nurder at Troy; and the famous case of Toynbee, with several others growing out of the Prohibi ory Liquer Law.

The thirty-third volume of the English Reports in low and Lquity, containing cases adjudicated during the years 1855-16, is issued by Lattle, Brown & Co.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

EA Sien FROM TOMPRINS -A note, responsibly gred, frem Itbaca, assures us that a carvass of Prescentral preterances was had on the 17th met , of the voters employed in Cooley & Talford's Mach n - Snop. with the following result: Fremon, 42; Buchanao, 6; F l'more, 3. Of the 42, at least 26 voted the "Americen" ticket last Fall.

A majority of the electors of Jamestown, Chantauque County, have signed a call for a meeting to form a Fremout Club. Two-thirds if not three-fourths of the voters of the town are in favor of Fremont. Vote taken at Topley & Viele's bedstead factory.

Tiveli Hotlow, July 18: Fremont, 16; Fulmore, 7; Buctapan 2; undersed, 4 THE DROVERS .- Vote at Wolford's, Bull's Hewl,

Jul 18: Fremont, 15; Buchanan, 5; Fillmore, 0; un-A spir ted Fremont Club has been formed at Canan-

siens. YATES COUNTY - Lorge Fremont Clubs have been beacy formed in nearly every town in Vates County.

County, Mich , aderessed 2,000 Frement men on the Four h He said: * I om this des for PRIMONT! I out my conne 'I om this day for FREMORT! I cut my connection this day, from the Pro-Slavery party, nominally Democracie and collist under the barner of From Soil, here Speech, Free Men and Fremont! Mr. Clark is one of the veterals of the Democracy of Livingston, and the annoncement was met thappy because most prespected. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Cornell arose, and, in behalf of the ladies, proposed three there for William A. Clark. Prey were given, "three times three."

Wm. A. Clark, the veterar Democrat of Livingston

GERMAN REPUBLICANS IN GREENVILLE, N J -The German Republicans of Greenwille, N. J , held a Deeting on Saureday evening in the Lokal of Mr. Mi-met-Mr. Friedrich Bishof in the casir Mr. Maligron of New-York made a speech explaining the

portator of heeping Suvery out of the Carritories, where, he said, all Germans had to look for the applications for themselves and their children. The meeting sdjeumed at a late hour with repeated cheers for re Dent and Dayton. * We are reliably assured that a letter which we received from New Millord, Pa, describing the forma-

is ne a before the country, and dwelling upon the im-

tien of a Fremont Club in that place, & ., we have perpetrated by some unprincipled enemy to Fromen. Of course, all its statements are to be discredited.

The FRINONT AND DAYTON WHIO MALTING IN BOSTON, -Tile Old-Live Whigs of Boston haid a wellattended neeting at Farevil Hall on Priday might, to respond to the nomination of Fremont and Days Cel Robert I. Burbank presided, and specifics n ade by him, and by Wm. M Evarta of New Fork E. G. Parker, and H B. Sargent of Boston. The fol-

E. G. Parker, and H. B. Sargent of Boston. The following resolves were adopted:

Resolved, That we are Wilgs, constant and loyal to the effect faith and principles.

Resolved, That while we recognize all the approximent of the Cottent arise with resp at to cleaver, we are expensed to be extension to a y new Territory, and expecially in the last once when it we cannot be treated to Freedom.

Resolved That we cannot best regard the present Precidential content as one which is to determine whether Presidential content as one which is to determine whether Presidential content as one which is to determine whether Presidential content and not a Brokenia and long the continuents of the Republic tween Jan are Buchenen and John C Framers, of the tips because of the former would be the virtual overflower of all prisoners, and the former would be the virtual overflower of all prisoners, and the continuence of the case at the design of the White of Massechusetts without further delay, to raisy to the expert of these can deter who prost nearly represent their terp-rherishes opinion and are most likely to defeat the nomines of the Chefmont Covention.

Resided, That we will the effore support John C. Framest of California and William Louis Dayton of New-Jazany for the offices of fresident and Vice President of these United States.

"Union and Vice President of the Chefman."

"UNION AND VICTORY!"-The people of Connect

tient, irrespective of parties or names, who are in favor of Freedom and Fremont, are called to meet in dista Convention on the 6th of August, to unite in our elec-toral ticket. This exemple will be followed, we trust, in every Northern State. There must be a union of all the opponents of Slavery and Border Ruffinism. IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN OSWING COUNTY. One bundred and six Democrats in Oswego County sign the cast for a County Meeting to take measures to

be represented at the Democratic Republican Conven-tion at Syracuse next Thursday, the 24th. A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE METAMORPHOSED years had often stood shealder to shoulder in the phalanx of the "Unterrified," happened to meet a few days since at Easten, Pa. After the usual greetings, some casual aliusion to "Anid Long Syne," together with a natural curiosity on the part of each to know

the present political bearings of his old associate these changeful days, led to the following colloquy: "Well, Judge," says interlocutor No. 1, "where do you stand? You go for Buchanae, I suppose I "Bir," replies the other, "there is no man living of whom I have thought more than of Jim Buchanan—I absald like to go for Jim Buchanan, and I would go for him it he were running; but as Jim Buchanan is not a candidate, I presume I must go for some one elsa." "Be chanan not running—how is that, Judge! I fear I am son ewt at dull, and shall have to ask an explanation. Why, it is plain enough, I said Jim Bucheson was "Why, it is plain enough, I said Jim Buchacan was not running, and I have his own words for it. Doesn't he say so in his acceptance of the Cincinnati numbertien? Doesn't he, in that acceptance, change, marge and transmogrity himself into a plaiform? I tell yen it is not Jim Buchanan, but the Cincinnati platform that is a candidate before the people, and as I don't like the platform, and have a fancy for voting for wann, I shalf go for Frement." "Give me your hand on that, Judge," was the enthusiastic reply; "I am right glad to find that we shall stand side by side once much, as we have so often done in the road old. once quere, as we have so often done in the good old times;" and the two re united friends west on their way

A MARTYR OF FREEDOM IN KANSAS.

Correspondence of The M. Y. Tribune. DANVILLE, Ky , Friday, July 4, 1856.

The public mind cannot be too familiar with the character of these public spirits who have swindeed their fortunes on it e gorious shrine of Freedom in the fair fields of Kansas. The tollowing is a sketch of the life of Josiah Willer, the South Carolina Editor of The Kansas Free State. His ancestors have never overed. "up petty in un," and a conscientions opposition to Shviy is an her divary trait of the family; yet they have lived from a date prior to the American Revubitor in the northern part of South Carolina, and the grandfethic was actively engaged during that ablody, and glorious struggle against the British and the Torics. His fifther, R. H. Miller, lived near rive will conserved, was a plain farmer, using Free Labor, to the great annoyance of that class of men who disan? South-in Slavery on the ground that white labor, incompatible with southern climate. He paid iberawage to all about him, and was ever the rived of the professor of the class and the class and the professor of the class and the professor of the class and the professor of the class and the class and the professor of the class and the professor of the class and the class and the class and the professor of the class and the prof

A NATIVE SOUTH CARCLESIA.

A LEG SEQUESTERED—A delivate case bas just been decired in New Orienas. A lady had ordered and received in artificial leg from be manufacturer for \$250, and afterward decired paying for the same. The maker had a writ issued, requiring the sheriff to take the leg in his pissession. That gentleman give his ceputy the disagree-able job, and tools to fractionary, after some trouble, obtained the litigate limb, and it is now in the Sheriff's office in New Orleans.